The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news comments and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and furnishes other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

Nature knows no pause in progress and development, and attaches her curse to all inaction.—Goethe.

WHOLE NO. 1418 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1938 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer | VOL. 28, NO. 25

Green Extols Bankhead and Rayburn For Cooperation in Labor Legislation

Thanks Speaker and Majority Leader of House of Representatives For Confidence Placed in American Federation of Labor Representatives During Seventy-Fifth Congress.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, made public on June 16 the following letter he sent to Speaker William B. Bankhead and House Majority Leader Sam Rayburn:

"Gentlemen:

"You will recall that at the beginning of the Seventy-Fifth Congress I and my National Legislative Representative William C. Hushing conferred with you regarding legislation in which the American Federation of Labor was interested. At that conference your cooperation was requested and promised.

"Mr. Hushing advises, and from reports made by him to me currently throughout the session, I know that we secured the cooperation promised.

"I believe you will agree that the officers and representatives of the American Federation of Labor endeavor to be reasonable and fair in requests they make and that our attitude at all times is one of cooperation rather than coercion.

"As the Seventy-Fifth Congress is concluded now and today, I wish to thank you both in behalf of all the officers and the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor for the fine spirit of cooperation you have displayed, and for the confidence you have placed in our representatives throughout the entire session.

"With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I am,

"Sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM GREEN,

"President American Federation of Labor."

Congress Passes Unemployment Insurance Law For Rail Workers

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—One of the commendable acts of the Seventy-Fifth Congress which adjourned on June 16 was the passage of the bill establishing an unemployment insurance system for railroad employes.

Bills with this object in view were prepared by the Association of Railway Labor Executives and introduced early this year in both the Senate and House of Representatives. Due to the intricacy of parliamentary procedure they were not reported from the committees until a week before Congress adjourned. But the influence of the Association of Railway Labor Executives combined with a statement by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor placing the A. F. of L. back of the proposal, were sufficiently strong to secure the enactment of the bill before adjournment.

Mr. Green's statement said that "simple justice demands passage of this bill before adjournment" adding:

"At present railroad workers do not come within the scope of the Social Security Act. Old age pensions are provided for them separately under the Railroad Retirement Act. However, there is no present provision for unemployment insurance for railroad workers.

"The pending bill would make up this deficiency. Railroad workers especially less fortunate and least protected railroad workers, therefore, can ill afford to withstand extended periods of unemployment.

"The American Federation of Labor joins with the Association of Railway Labor Executives in urging its friends in Congress to pass the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Bill immediately."

The bill provides benefits of $1.75 to $3 per day up to limits of $140 to $240 a year for railroad employes who lose their jobs. The financial responsibility provision is paid for as long as eighty days of unemployment in any calendar year.

The insurance system will be financed by a three per cent levy on the railroad carriers' payroll. The levy will not apply to the portion of individual wages in excess of $300 per month.

The act covers the same employes as are affected by the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. The administration of the act is vested in the Railroad Retirement Board.

Roosevelt Denies Intention to Appoint Commission to Study Labor Act Operation

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—In a letter written to Hatton Sumners, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, President Roosevelt specifically denied that he had any intention of appointing a commission to study the operations of the National Labor Relations Act.

The President's letter was written following a minority report by House Judiciary Committee on the bill amending the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. The report recommended that the amendments await the findings of a commission to be named by the executive authority of the President, for a study of industrial relations in that country.

The President's letter read as follows: "There has just come to me, my attention the minority report of the Committee on Judiciary relative to H. R. 6449 Amending the Walsh-Healey Act.'

"I note this minority report states: 'The President of the United States has recognized the disastrous effects of industrial strife prevalent in that country and the unsatisfactory operation of the National Labor Relations Act, and has announced that a special commission will be appointed in the future to study the entire problem, looking to recommendations for new legislation to a Seventy-sixth Congress.

"I wish to call to your attention the fact that I have no intention of appointing any commission to study the operation of the National Labor Relations Act. I assume that the signers of the minority report have misunderstood the proposed study of industrial relations in Great Britain. I publicly announced on June 3, I was solely interested in securing a report on the status of industrial relations in Great Britain with particular emphasis on the functioning of collective agreements, in order that certain misconceptions may be clarified.

"I am taking the liberty of bringing these facts to your attention so that the House of Representatives may be correctly informed of the purpose of the proposed survey of British industrial relations."

Murals for Gompers Room in International Labor Office Approved by Butler and Winant

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Geneva, Switzerland.—The sketches for the murals in the Gomnity of Labor in the International Labor Office have been approved by Director Harold B. Butler and Director-elect John B. Winant, Matthew Woll, third vice president of the American Federation of Labor, announced here.

The American Federation of Labor is decorating the Gompers Room at its own expense. Mr. Woll, who is in charge, said the room would be "one of Geneva's show places."

The American Federation of Labor is furnishing the room in walnut and sculpture it with an "honest to wood" type of committee table developed by the A. F. of L. so that the president can see all the members.

The murals, Mr. Woll said, will be done by Dean Cornwell of New York. They will depict the fraternity of labor throughout the world and various arts and crafts. There will also be an oil portrait of Samuel Gompers who was one of the founders of the International Labor Office and who was president of the American Federation of Labor, with the exception of one year, from 1886 until his death in 1924.

Mr. Woll visited the International Labor Conference, in session here following the close of the meeting of the General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions, at Oslo, Norway, which he attended as the representative of the American Federation of Labor.

GREAT LAKES SEAMEN GET 8-HOUR DAY LAW

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—A noteworthy achievement of the American Federation of Labor was the enactment in the closing days of the Seventy-Fifth Congress of a bill to apply to eight hours a day the labor of licensed officers and seamen on the Great Lakes and waters adjacent thereto.

The law is brief and to the point. It reads as follows:

"No licensed officer or seaman in the deck or engine department of any vessel documented under the laws of the United States (except boats or vessels used exclusively for fishing purposes or navigating the Great Lakes, harbors on the Great Lakes, and connecting and tributary waters between Gary, Indiana; Duluth, Minnesota; Niagara Falls, New York; and Ogdensburg, New York, shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day, except in case of extraordinary emergency affecting the safety of the vessel and/or life or property."

The legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor estimated that about 1200 Great Lake seamen will be benefitted by the eight hour law.

N. Y. Silicosis Law Violator Fined $25

New York, N. Y. (AFLWNS).—The Gaetano Construction Company, which is drilling rock for one of the approaches to the Triborough Bridge, was fined $25 for failure to provide dust-controlling equipment at the drilling operation. The firm was the first convicted violator of the silicosis prevention code promulgated by the State Labor Department on May 1, 1937.

General Foods Salt Plant Workers Favor A. F. L.

St. Clair, Mich. (AFLWNS).—Salt Workers Union No. 19567, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, was certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the exclusive representative of more than 200 production and maintenance employes of General Foods Corporation at the St. Clair plant of its Diamond Crystal Salt Division, excluding clerical, supervisory, and temporary employes.

The action of the board was based upon the majority status of the union established by a comparison of card membership with company payrolls.

Officials of the Diamond Crystal Salt Division refused to recognize the union until it had been certified by the Labor Board.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS UNION FORMED IN GREAT BRITAIN

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The General Council of the British Trades Union Congress has formed a union for domestic servants which will be officially established on July 1. Its first operations will be concentrated in the London area, but will extend to the provinces later. The organiser for the new union has been granted a salary of 500 pounds (about $1,500) a year.

$16.50 MINIMUM WAGE FOR N. Y. BEAUTY SHOPS

Albany, N. Y.—Elmer F. Andrews, State Industrial Commissioner, issued an order making a minimum wage of $16.50 a week for women in the effective for all employes of beauty shops in New York State, beginning August 15. The order was issued on the recommendation of the Beauty Shop Board after hearings held throughout the State. About 16,000 women employed in 5,000 beauty and barber shops are affected by the ruling.

The order provides for overtime at the rate of time and a half for each hour between forty-five and forty-eight and double time for all above that. Part-time workers must be paid not less than $4 a day.

FIVE LABOR TREATIES RATIFIED BY SENATE

Draft Conventions, Adopted by Special Maritime Session of International Labor Conference in 1936, Cover Minimum Labor Standards For Seamen.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—For the first time in history, the Senate of the United States, on June 13, 1938, ratified five International Labor Conventions which are designed to guarantee minimum labor standards.

The five treaties were adopted by the special maritime session of the International Labor Conference held at Geneva, Switzerland, in October, 1936. They have been pending in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate since August 21, 1937.

Senator Thomas of Utah, as chairman of a special sub-committee on these treaties, secured favorable and immediate ratification. The Senate, without a formal roll call and without opposition from the floor, and with scarcely any debate, accepted the favorable recommendation of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and ratified the five treaties in behalf of the United States.

The five treaties, or "draft conventions" as they are called in the jargon of diplomacy, establish minimum standards with respect to the following:

Draft convention (No. 53) concerning the minimum requirements of professional capacity for masters and officers aboard merchant ships.

Draft convention (No. 54) concerning holidays with pay for seamen.

Draft convention (No. 55) concerning the obligations of shipowners in cases of sickness, injury, or death of seamen.

Draft convention (No. 57) concerning hours and manning.

Draft convention (No. 58) fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea.

The only "draft convention" adopted by the Geneva session of the International Labor Conference in October, 1936 and not yet reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, relates to Sickness Insurance for Seamen.

Representing the labor group appointed at the special maritime session of the International Labor Office was Government delegate, Mr. Robert W. Bruere and Mr. Charles W. Sanders, by an employers' delegate, Mr. Paul Scharenberg, while those representing the workers were appointed by a group of advisers.

The report of the American Government delegates refers to the desirability of "equalizing operating costs on merchant vessels in the competitive international trade," and adds that "it was the unanimous judgment of the American delegation that if promptly ratified by the requisite number of member States at the present session, the conventions will go far to equalize operating costs as between nations engaging merchant vessels and the vessels of foreign flags, in competitive commerce." The delegates point out that the labor standards established "have incorporated persistently "to raise international standards, particularly of hours and manning, to the level of American law and practice."

The American Federation of Labor through its Legislative Committee gave active support to the treaties and presented convincing arguments for their prompt ratification.

HOUSE LEADERS SCORN LEWIS'S BULLDOZING

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—The bulldozing tactics of John L. Lewis, chief of the C. I. O., in attempting to coerce leaders of the House of Representatives into line for the enactment of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act as a rider to the Wage-Hour bill during the days of Congress were thoroughly resented by many Congressmen, who announced that their opposition to the measure was chilled by Lewis's procedure.

The bill amending the Contracts Act had already passed the Senate, in the form of a rider, although it was favorably reported by a majority of the Judiciary Committee, after heavy opposition in a minority report by seven members of the committee. Because of this controversy in the committee and the legislative policy for the last few days of the session formulated by the majority leadership of the House, the Rules Committee refused to clear the consideration of the bill a special order.

Lewis came to Speaker Bankhead's office and exercised the pressure of himself and his C. I. O. associates on the majority leadership of the House. Despite Lewis's coercive tactics the Rules Committee held to its policy.

Later, Lewis endeavored to have the majority Leader Bankhead, Speaker Bankhead refused to accede to Lewis's demands. The Speaker of the House Judiciary Committee was opposed to one phase of the bill, and that the Rules Committee had refused by a large majority to give the bill special status. The bill was under the circumstances action by the House on the Committee's report in the postponed the next January, when there would be no Dissenting Group of Democrats.

Completely defeated in his bulldozing tactics, Lewis retired, leaving behind the stuffed prophet of the C. I. O. stalked from Speaker Bankhead's office with head held high and shoulders squared which the C. I. O. would impose on Congress and, especially, the Rules Committee, who refused to jump at his command.

"It Establishes a Rock-Bottom and Universal Minimum Wage of 25 Cents an Hour For the First Year, to Be Raised to 30 Cents in the Second Year; Below These Figures the Law Will Not Permit Wages to Drop in Industries Engaged in Interstate Commerce; It Establishes a Universal Ceiling for Hours by Providing a Top 44-Hour Week the First Year, a 42-Hour Week the Second Year and a 40-Hour Week Thereafter."

"In Fighting For Sound Legislation Which Would Safeguard the Interests of Labor, the American Federation of Labor for the Past Year Has Waged a Single-Handed Battle; It Received No Assistance From the Dictators of the C. I. O.; In Fact, the C. I. O. Dictators Gave a Public Demonstration of All-Around Stupidity, Feebleness and Outright Treachery to Labor That Was Nothing Short of Disgraceful."

Federal Minimum Wage and Maximum Hour Act Meets Fundamental A. F. of L. Requirements, Green Says

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—A strong defense of the major provisions of the Federal Wage and Hour Bill, passed by Congress and signed by President Roosevelt, establishing minimum wages and maximum hours for workers employed in interstate commerce industries featured a statement issued here by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and sent to National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies and directly chartered Federal Labor Unions.

The statement also contained an equally strong denunciation of the leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization for their persistent opposition to the principles set forth by the American Federation of Labor as necessary in this nation-wide legislation to benefit "all working men and women, especially the unorganized and downtrodden workers," and at the same time safeguard the interests of labor generally.

While commending the provisions of the Act fixing minimum wages at 25 cents an hour for the first year and 30 cents for the second year, and a maximum work week of 44 hours for the first year, 42 hours the second year and 40 hours thereafter, Mr. Green said the Act fails to come up to the standards of the American Federation of Labor in other respects.

He criticized it "burdensome and undesirable" the method for administration of the Act, which provides for a wage and hour division in the Department of Labor under the direction of the Administrator, who is authorized to set up industry boards to make surveys of wages and submit recommendations to the Administrator, who has the authority to apply them.

Mr. Green said the provisions of the Act "permitting differentials by industries and by classifications within industries on wages between 30 and 40 cents an hour treads on dangerous grounds."

In addition, he believed "the provision requiring certification by the National Labor Relations Board of collective bargaining representatives with regard to exemptions from maximum hour provisions where contracts with organized labor exists, appears to be an unwise delegation of new powers to that board."

"However," he added, "the bill contains such vital concessions to the principles for which the American Federation of Labor stood and which the C. I. O. opposed that we should not condemn it in entirety for its undeniable faults." These faults the American Federation of Labor would seek to eliminate by amendments.

Mr. Green included in his statement a succinct account of the various Federal wage and hour bills considered by Congress during 1937 and 1938, giving the position of the American Federation of Labor in regard to them and condemning the Committee for Industrial Organization for its persistent antagonism to the provisions held necessary by the A. F. of L. for adequate protection of the workers.

He said the original Black-Connery Bill was finally opposed by the A. F. of L. because a careful scrutiny showed that it was "thoroughly bad and dangerous." To remedy these defects the American Federation of Labor introduced its own bill providing for "a flat minimum wage of 40 cents an hour without differentials, a flat maximum work week of 40 hours for the entire country," with infractions of the law to be prosecuted by the Department of Justice.

Despite the reactionary provisions of the Black-Connery Bill, Mr. Green said C. I. O. leaders supported it and opposed the A. F. of L. bill. Finally the House of Representatives, following the recommendation of the American Federation of Labor, recommitted the Black-Connery Bill, thus killing it for the present session of Congress.

When the present session of Congress met, the statement said, the Administration, following a conference at the White House at which Mr. Green and the presidents of three A. F. of L. departments were present, agreed to support the principles fought for by the American Federation of Labor in the proposed wage and hour legislation.

The result of the White House conference was that the "House Labor Committee, despite C. I. O. opposition, drafted a new wage-hour bill satisfactory to the American Federation of Labor." This bill, after considerable delay caused by the attempt of the House Rules Committee to block its consideration, Mr. Green concluded, has now become the law of the land largely through the united support of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, notwithstanding the unending opposition of the leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The following is the text of Mr. Green's statement on the Wage and Hour Act:

The long and difficult struggle over enactment of a national minimum wage and maximum hour bill has been concluded at last with the passage of a compromise measure by Congress.

This bill is far from perfect. There are certain provisions in it which we would like to see changed and hope to have changed before very long. But, in the main, it gives effect to fundamental principles fought for so courageously and tenaciously by the American Federation of Labor in the interests of all the working men and women of the country, especially unorganized and downtrodden workers.

OPPOSED BY C. I. O. DICTATORS

In fighting for sound legislation which would safeguard the interests of labor, the American Federation of Labor for the past year has waged a single-handed battle. It received no assistance from the dictators of the C. I. O. In fact, the C. I. O. dictators gave a public demonstration of all-around stupidity, feebleness and outright treachery to labor that was nothing short of disgraceful.

Typical of the C. I. O. tactics was the brazen invasion of Speaker Bankhead's office in the Capitol by Dictator Lewis and a group of his satellites to exert pressure for passage of the amendments to the Walsh-Healey Act. All chances of adoption of these amendments, which were favored by the American Federation of Labor, were ruined by Lewis and his flunkies. They attempted to dictate to Congress in the same way they dictate to the C. I. O. unions. Many members of Congress who had told me they would vote for the amendments became so indignant at Lewis that they reversed their position. They sat down on Lewis so hard as to make him a completely indicrous figure.

Now, despite their obvious failure to influence Congress on public opinion in the slightest degree, and in furtherance of their characteristic methods of malicious misrepresentation, the C. I. O. probably will seek to claim credit for passage of the wage-hour bill. No one of us will pay serious attention to their claims in the light of the facts. And the facts are these:

BLACK-CONNERY BILL DEFECTS

In the last regular session of Congress, the Administration sponsored a measure, known as the Black-Connery Bill, proposing to establish minimum wages and maximum hours for oppressed industries engaged in interstate commerce.

On assurances from the Administration that ample opportunity would be afforded to perfect the bill in the House of Representatives, the American Federation of Labor agreed to facilitate its passage by the Senate. The Senate passed it.

However, consideration by the House was blocked when the House Rules Committee refused to permit the bill to come out on the floor. The American Federation of Labor condemned this aggressive action of the House Rules Committee.

Adjournment of Congress provided an interval during which the American Federation of Labor subjected the bill to close and careful scrutiny. This investigation showed the bill, as drafted was thoroughly bad and dangerous.

A. F. OF L. MODEL BILL

Therefore, when the special session of Congress was convened last fall, the American Federation of Labor announced its findings, declared its unalterable opposition to the pending bill and presented a model bill of its own. These fundamental points were emphasized:

1. That a sound wage and hour bill must establish a universal rock-bottom floor below which wages could not descend.

2. That it must establish a universal ceiling above which hours of work could not rise.

3. That it must be simple in administration.

The Black-Connery bill failed to meet any of these fundamental specifications. It established a wage of NOT MORE THAN 40 CENTS AN HOUR but provided for the creation of a new Federal board with sweeping power to fix wages at any point LESS than 40 cents an hour in any industry or locality.

The bill established a work week of NOT LESS than 40 hours a week, but authorized the board to raise hours to any point above forty hours a week. That is, it, too, authorized rapid establish a wage rate of one cent an hour and a seventy-hour week. Of course, the spirit of the legislation was not so stated. But we had learned through our bitter experiences with the National Labor Relations Board, that once a Federal Board is given wide discretionary authority it proceeds to write its own laws.

C. I. O. LINED UP AGAINST A. F. OF L. BILL

Every bit of logic and reasoning supported the Federation's opposition to the bill on the obvious ground that it actually was not at all a minimum wage and maximum hour bill. Every soundthinking person could not help but agree that the primary objective of a minimum wage bill would be defeated by geographical differentials. But the C. I. O. leaders, ignoring the economic hardships and social interests of the workers, continued to support the Black-Connery bill and threaten its opponents with its early passage.

Their attitude seemed to be "we want any kind of wage and hour bill, regardless of consequences." But the C. I. O. dictators were not even confident in this position. Because when the American Federation of Labor submitted its model bill, the C. I. O. frenziedly opposed it.

The American Federation of Labor's bill provided as essential:

1. A flat minimum wage of 40 cents an hour without differentials.

2. A flat maximum work week of 40 hours for the entire country.

3. Violations to be prosecuted by the Department of Justice and punished by the Federal Courts with heavy fines.

Because of the complicated legislative situation in the House the Federation bill did not receive a hearing.

When the House version of the Black-Connery bill was called up, the American Federation of Labor threw its weight against it and it was vigorously opposed. This meant the bill was killed for the present session. An attempt was made to substitute the Federation bill for the committee bill but this also failed. The special session adjourned without further action.

SATISFACTORY BILL FOLLOWED WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

When the present session of Congress convened, the Administration realized no wage and hour bill opposed by the American Federation of Labor could be passed. Therefore, President Roosevelt called a White House conference to which I was invited as President of the American Federation of Labor, together with President John P. Frey of the Metal Trade Department, President Joseph A. McInerney of the Building Construction Trades Department and President B. M. Jewett of the Railroad Employes Department.

At this conference, the Administration agreed to support the fundamental principles fought for consistently by the American Federation of Labor. As a result the House Labor Committee, despite C. I. O. opposition, drafted a new wage-hour bill fairly satisfactory to the American Federation of Labor.

Again the House Rules Committee tried to block this bill. But the American Federation of Labor and its friends in the House to sign a petition to have the bill away from the Rules Committee and before it to the floor for a vote. Breaking all records, the petition received the necessary 218 signatures in two hours and thereafter the bill was adopted in the House by an overwhelming vote.

COMPROMISE BILL REFLECTS A.F. OF L. FUNDAMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

The Senate and House bills then were taken up in conference by committees from both Houses. A group of Senators, seeking to prevent a break-down among the unorganized workers in their home communities threatened a filibuster unless compromise was made. And because many members of Congress were anxious to adjourn and go home for political reasons, the present compromise measure was agreed to.

The compromise bill meets the fundamental requirements laid down by the American Federation of Labor in these six major respects:

1. It establishes a rock-bottom and universal minimum wage of 25 cents an hour for the first year, to be raised to 30 cents in the second year. Below these figures, the law will not permit wages to drop in industries engaged in inter-state commerce.

2. It establishes a universal ceiling for hours, by providing a top 44-hour week the first year, a 42-hour week the second year and a 40-hour week thereafter.

SOME PROVISIONS ARE FAULTY

The bill fails to meet other standards of the American Federation of Labor in certain other respects.

The method of administration, while an improvement over the original bill, is cumbersome and undesirable.

In permitting differentials by industries and by classifications within industries on wages between 30 and 40 cents an hour, the bill also treads on dangerous grounds.

The provision requiring certification by the National Labor Relations Board of collective bargaining representatives with regard to exemptions from maximum hour provisions where contracts with organized labor exist, appears to be an unwise delegation of new powers to that board.

However, the bill contains such vital concessions to the principles for which the American Federation of Labor stood and which the C. I. O. opposed that we should not condemn it in entirety for its undeniable faults.

MUST BE PERFECTED

Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor is not and never will be satisfied until the bill is perfected.

The good features of the present bill, when it becomes law, will become effective almost immediately. Operation of the bad features, by the very nature of the law, will be delayed for some time. Before that time arrives, the American Federation of Labor hopes to have the faulty provisions righted.

The more threat of a filibuster in the closing days of a Congress and the need to adjourn should not be permitted to block the enactment of our governments work or a permanent defect into our law.

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS CONVENTION IS CALLED

President Maloney Says 300 Delegates Will Attend Meeting Which Opens In Atlantic City July 11; Governor Moore and President Green Included Among Speakers.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The call for the 54th convention of the Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada was issued here by James Maloney, president of the Union.

The convention will be held at the Chelsea Hotel, Atlantic City N. J., beginning July 11, 1938, and will continue in session until the business of the convention is finished.

In the call, President Maloney said: "Three hundred delegates will be in attendance and the officers and members are looking forward to an interesting and constructive session.

"The Glass Bottle Blowers Association is one of the oldest trade union organizations in America, and the 1938 convention will be the largest and perhaps the most important and significant tribunal this union has ever held. The collective action of the delegates in formulating policies will no doubt contribute to the future welfare of the membership.

"Several notable speakers, including Governor A. Harry Moore and President Green, have been invited to address the convention."